

PUBLIC



LEDGER

FIFTH YEAR.

MAYSVILLE, KY., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1896.

ONE CENT.

SPECIAL SERVICE!

Reliable Telegraphic News From Campaign Headquarters.

Special to Public Ledger.

CHICAGO, October 27th

Chairman Hanna today telegraphed to the Committee of the Republican State Central Committee urging them to make special effort for celebrating Flag Day next Saturday by calling upon Republicans everywhere to display the National colors and assemble and hear patriotic speeches and participate in appropriate exercises.

Only one instance of political coercion has been absolutely proven. It is that of the dismissal of C. F. Wilson, News Editor of the Pueblo (Col.) Call, for carrying a McKinley banner in the St. Louis McKinley parade. His affidavit to this effect, together with a copy of the letter of dismissal received by him, reached Republican National Committee Headquarters today, and shows that the coercion is altogether upon the side of free silver advocates.

Rev. O. E. Murray, Pastor of Paulina Street Methodist Church, Chicago, has thoroughly investigated the charge of The New York Voice, Prohibition organ, that Major McKinley or his wife have rented property at Capon upon which is a saloon, and denounces the statement as absolutely false.

F. P. Sargent, Grand Master of the Locomotive Firemen, has been chief P. M. Arthur with an announcement that he will vote for McKinley, and that he never knowingly signed a petition or memorial in favor of free silver.

Reports received by Chairman Hanna today confirm this statement—that Mr. McKinley and Hobart will carry all but twelve states, and that the Republican electoral vote will not be less than 302



If you have friends visiting you, or if you are going away on a visit, please drop us a note to that effect.

Mr. Joseph D. Peed was in Millersburg yesterday.

Miss Mollie Peed returned last evening from a week's visit to Daviess.

Mr. James Hudlin left this morning to visit his brother, Dr. W. H. Hudlin, at Lakeland.

Coleen J. S. Perkins of Orangegrove was a pleasant caller on the Lopers yesterday.

Miss Jessie Roberts of Lexington and Miss Title Roberts of Georgetown are in the city to attend the funeral of their father, Mr. Charles Roberts.

Old fashioned Horse-hound-Cough Candy, five-cent packages, sold by J. Jas. Wood, Druggist.

Mr. George T. Hunter, who met with such a disagreeably sad accident Sunday afternoon, rested easy last night, and is in a splendid condition this morning.

Bargains in Sterling Silver Spoons and Forks; also in Rogers & Bro.'s 1947 Knives, Forks and Spoons. Never before have these goods been sold as cheap as P. J. Murphy the Jawaler is offering them.

Judge A. A. Wadsworth will speak at the meeting of the McKinley, Hobart and Pugh Club of the East End Thursday evening. As this will be the last meeting of the Club, all members are urged to be present.

The Cotton Mill is running this week until 6 o'clock in the evening. The reason for this is that Saturday Superintendent Scott will put in a new muddrum, and as there are some orders that have to be gotten out it is necessary that the mill run until that hour.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Joint Debate at Vanceburg Monday Afternoon.

Judge Samuel J. Pugh will speak at Vanceburg Monday, November 3d, at 1 p.m.

Hon. W. LaRue Thomas is invited to be present, and will have an equal division of time given him.

The Vanceburg Band and the Glee Club will furnish the music.

MAYSVILLE WEATHER.

What We May Expect for the Next Twenty-four Hours.

THE LEDGER'S WEATHER SIGNALS.

WADE STREAMER—RAIN:

BLUE—RAIN OR SNOW:

With Black Above—TWILIGHT WARMER

GROW.

With Black Below—COLDER' TWILIGHT:

heat.

Unless Black's shown—no change

We'll see.

SW: For a short forecast are made for a period of thirty-six hours, ending at 8 o'clock

tomorrow evening.

Bulk Oysters. George H. Heiser.

For Lamps, Soaps, Pipes, &c., call at

J. Jas. Wood's.

An infant child of Dr. Bond died yes-

terday at Orangegrove.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. See

The longest star mail service to be per-

formed in the winter in the United States

has just been established by the Post

office Department. It is from Juneau to

Circle City, Alaska, a distance of 993 miles

each way.

The Darlington, Wis., Journal says

editorially of a popular patent medicine:

"We know from experience that Cham-

ber's Oint, Oils, and Distress

Honey is all that is claimed for it, as on

two occasions it stopped excruciating

pains and possibly saved us from an un-

timely grave. We would not rest easy

over night without it in the house."

This remedy undoubtedly saves more

pain and suffering than any other medi-

cine in the world. Every family should

keep it in the house, for it is sure to be

needed sooner or later. For sale by J.

James Wood, Druggist.

If You Have Not Already Done So,

Register Today

At the County Clerk's Office.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Something of Interest to the Young Men of Maysville.

"I am coming again!" was the emphatic statement made by one man,—and doubtless the unexpressed purpose of others,—who attended for the first time the Men's Rally held at Y. M. C. A. Hall Sunday afternoon. The singing was better than ever, and at the close of the introductory song service the audience was favored with a pleasing violin duet by Miss Margaret Duke Watson and Mr. Robert H. Hosch. Prof. W. T. Berry, though feeling hardly able to attend the meeting because of illness, then took charge and made some very helpful comments on the Twenty-third Psalm, and following his talk several spoke briefly on thoughts suggested by the theme of the leader. Sixty-seven were present and thus another well attended and most profitable service was added to the list of those held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

game table and game being in use, and the reading tables surrounded by young men, whose bright and contented-looking faces gave sufficient proof of the appreciation of the privileges afforded them even in this one room. At no time between 7 and 10 o'clock were there less than twenty young men in attendance, and the total number of visits were recorded as fifty four for the evening or over seven during the entire day. If this is true of the present limited facilities, will any one question the success of the work in the new quarters where many added attractions will be offered for the enjoyment and instruction of our young men.

Mr. B. B. Wilcox, Secretary of the Frankfort Y. M. C. A., will speak at the Men's Rally next Sunday.

Fresh Bulk and Can Oysters received daily at Martin Bros.

Chester's Cold Cure will cure your cold. No cure, no pay.

YESTERDAY'S REGISTRATION.

The Republicans Lead Handily—Popularity Deserves Here.

Yesterday was the first day for the supplemental Registration at the Clerk's office, and these are the results:

Republicans 40
Democrats 12
Noncommittal 9
Greenbacker 1
Prohibitionist 1

The regular Registration on November 9th showed 682 Republicans and 508 Democrats. Adding yesterday's figures we have now 735 Republicans and 830 Democrats—a majority of 205 in favor of the Republicans.

At the regular Registration there were 816 "scattering," which added to yesterday's make 827—and it is safe to say that a large percentage of these will put on the second story.

President W. H. Cox has appointed the following members as a Committee to take charge of the Religious Work, conducted by the Association: I. M. Lana, A. D. Cole, J. B. Orr, Jr., O. H. Frank, W. T. Berry, J. C. Peor.

These gentlemen are kindly requested to meet at Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening at 7:30 o'clock to organize and outline plans of work.

If any interested business men or other friends of the Local Association had visited the room in the Cox Building, and with the organization as temporary quarters, they would have witnessed a most pleasing sight. The room was well filled during the entire evening, every

Pura Sage, Salt Petre, Pepper, at J. Jas. Wood's.

Mr. Louis Bullock, a well known resident of Orangegrove, died yesterday evening. He was universally known as "Black Lou" to distinguish him from another of the same name, and was the leading Democratic politician of his locality. He leaves no family, save brother and sisters. The funeral takes place today.

For Rent.

The residence now occupied by Mrs. Dr. Holton, 221 West Second street; gas, hot and cold water, laundry and bath; in first class order. Apply to Mrs. L. V. Davis.

MCKINLEY THE WINNER!

LIST OF STATES THAT ARE SURE FOR REPUBLICANS.

W. T. Durkin, National Committeeman for Indiana, on duty at the Republican Headquarters at Chicago, gives his opinion as follows:

"Indiana will go for McKinley by 60,000 majority, and the Republicans will make a clean sweep for all the Congressmen.

MICHIGAN FOR MCKINLEY.

"Michigan will go Republican by 60,000, and Illinois by 30,000, Kansas by 10,000, Minnesota by 30,000, Nebraska from 5,000 to 10,000, and Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky will all be in the McKinley column.

Both Virginia and West Virginia will be with us, and in the West we will carry California, Washington and South Dakota."

This statement covers most of the doubtful states, and it is noticeable it claims all of them.

FARMERS ARE LOYAL.

The farmers have been ruthlessly maligned by the general opinion that they have not been loyal to Sound Money. He was with General Harrison last week on his trip through the Southwestern part of the state, and the crowds that everywhere greeted them were far beyond expectation. General Harrison said that he had never talked to such crowds as upon the second day of the trip. The people were nearly all farmers.

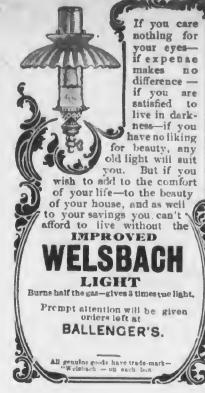
Mr. Durbin says he gets hundreds of letters from people over the country who want to know, confidentially, how to beat the "Reds." He says he has a plan to

legalize the right of exchange."

It seems to me that nothing is clearer

than that the greater part of the burden of existing taxation, for the want of a sound financial system, falls upon the workingman who must, after all, produce the wealth, and the salaried man who superintends and conducts business.

The burden falls upon them in two ways: by the depreciation of employment and by the decreasing purchasing power of their



GENERAL GRANT'S OPINION.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT THE DANGERS OF BAD CURRENCY.

Jesse Grant, who is quoted as saying that he believes his father, if living today, would favor the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, has evidently not read his father's state papers with care. The following extracts from President Grant's messages show how little foundation he has for his assertion:

"I earnestly recommend such legislation as will insure a gradual return to specie payments and put an immediate stop to fluctuations in the value of currency." * To secure the latter, I see but one way, and that is to authorize the Treasury to redeem its own paper at a fixed price when presented and to withhold from circulation all paper so redeemed until paid again for gold. The following extracts from President Grant's messages show how little foundation he has for his assertion:

"The approach to the species basis is very gratifying, but the fact cannot be denied that the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity and tends to keep up prices to the detriment of trade. The evils of a depreciated and fluctuating currency are so great that now, when the premium on gold has fallen so much, it would seem that the time has arrived when Congress should look to a policy which would place our currency on the standard of gold."

From General Grant's Second Annual Message, December 5th, 1873.

All space in our Hurrah, to appear on Wednesday morning, November 4th, have been taken. Now, kind friends, please let the printer have your copy.

\$100—Reward—\$100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to know that the reward offered for the detection of a man who has been guilty of a most dastardly and treacherous act of violence against a member of the family of the author of this paper, has been paid to the author of this paper. The author of this paper has been able to count the number of his friends and relatives who have been killed by this man, and that is Cather. Hall's Cather Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical profession, and is being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Cather Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the disease. It is a powerful and effective remedy, and the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative power that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any one who can furnish a certificate of its effectiveness.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

* Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

White Kid

Strap :: Sandals.

J. HENRY PECOR.

U. S. Revenue Stamps Wanted

—AY—

T. L. GREEN, Cresty Creek, Mt. Olivet, Ky.

I want to buy for cash the following U. S. Revenue, either canceled or uncanceled, at the prices named when stamps are sent in good condition:

1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	5 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	10 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	15 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	20 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	25 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	30 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	35 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	40 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	45 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	50 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	55 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	60 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	65 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	70 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	75 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	80 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	85 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	90 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	95 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	100 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	105 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	110 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	115 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	120 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	125 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	130 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	135 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	140 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	145 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	150 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	155 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	160 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	165 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	170 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	175 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	180 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	185 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	190 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	195 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	200 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	205 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	210 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	215 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	220 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	225 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	230 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	235 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	240 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	245 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	250 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	255 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	260 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	265 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	270 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	275 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	280 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	285 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	290 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	295 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	300 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	305 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	310 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	315 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	320 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	325 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	330 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	335 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	340 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	345 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	350 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	355 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	360 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	365 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	370 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	375 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	380 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	385 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	390 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	395 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	400 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	405 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	410 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	415 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	420 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	425 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	430 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	435 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	440 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	445 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	450 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	455 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	460 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	465 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	470 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	475 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	480 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	485 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	490 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	495 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	500 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	505 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	510 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	515 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	520 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	525 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	530 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	535 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	540 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	545 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	550 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	555 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	560 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	565 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	570 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	575 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	580 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	585 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	590 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	595 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	600 cents
1 cent Express, red, imperforate	....	605 cents



"I believe that it is a good idea to open up the Mints of the United States to the Labor of America than to open up the Mints of the United States to the silver of the world."—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

It is believed that 500 new votes were made for McKinley in Fayette county alone by the insult to Secretary CARLISLE at Covington.

ONE result of the Covington outrage upon CARLISLE is that six Congressmen of Indiana have bolted BRYAN and will support PALMER and BUCKNER.

WHILE professing to believe that the Sound Money Democratic strength in Kentucky is of little moment, the silver Democratic managers cannot ignore the many evidences that give lie to their claims. Here is one piece of evidence from The Haweaville Plaindealer:

"If there have been political changes everywhere as there have in this small state, Mr. MCKINLEY would carry a state in the Union. There are over 2,000 voters in Haweaville, about equally divided between the two parties. There are now known to be over 50 Cleveland Democrats who will not vote for BRYAN."

And the same can be said of Mayville—only more so. The LEDGER can name in this city nearly 100 good Democrats who will vote for MCKINLEY in order to defeat Bryanism with its train of evils. The insult to Secretary CARLISLE at Covington has opened the eyes of many to the danger that lurks in the success of BRYAN.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take a laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

BRYAN ON PENSIONS.

THE BOY OMATOR CASTS SLURS UPON OLD SOLDIERS.

Ironton (O.) Ironmonger, (Democratic.)

It is the subject of very general remark that Mr. Bryan does not discuss the matter of pensions in any of his talks to the people. By searching the files of The Omaha World-Herald, however, his views upon pensions and pensioners are found well defined. This is the paper edited by Mr. Bryan, prior to his nomination at Chicago, and has what he said in the issue of November 18th, 1899:

"The next session of Congress will have to wrestle with one of deficiency of \$60,000,000. This is one of the most important items of the budget. The amount must not be less than \$150,000,000. It is therefore easy arithmetic to perceive that the appropriation that Congress must make for pensions next session must aggregate not less than \$180,000,000."

"This tremendous sum would in itself be enough to run a reasonable Government. One would not complain if it were an honest debt, but a large proportion is not debt, because it was never earned by any act of patriotism or heroic service. The Government will be compelled to meet the mean portion of this, and it would be well to defend itself. One cannot help being curious to know how many years it will take to exhaust the generation which feels itself injured by the war. It is safe to say that never did a generation display such remarks as his longevity."

The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 35.

A sample of the campaign of falsehood which the Bryan managers are running is shown by the numerous publications made in the states which Mr. Bryan visits, to the effect that manufacturers and corporations employing labor not only refused to permit their employees to attend Mr. Bryan's meetings, but discharged men who dared to leave the shop or even leave their work momentarily to witness the passing parade.

Numerous statements of this kind have been investigated and in every case proved to be absolutely false. The Bonnot Car Manufacturing Co. of Canton, who were charged with having dismissed men because they left the shop to attend Bryan meetings, have published a letter denouncing the statement as absolutely false, and every other charge of this sort which has been investigated proves equally groundless.

False statements of this kind have been persistently put in circulation in the silver newspapers in every state which Mr. Bryan visited. It is simply a part of the campaign of deception with which the Bryan managers are attempting to obtain votes for the candidate of the silver syndicate. Nobody should be misled by falsehoods of this kind.

Another and later development in the same line is an advertisement published in various papers and paid for by the silver syndicate, stating that in case of Bryan's election 50,000 men will be at once wanted in the silver mines, and advising those who want employment to apply to a given address at once. Of course the assertion is a fake, simply for the purpose of inducing people to vote for Bryan. It is part of the machinery of the campaign of deception and should fool nobody.

The Ledger's Leaflets—No. 36.

The advocates of free coinage never tire of declaring that what we need is more money. If their theory is right, then as our present condition has only prevailed since 1893, it must follow that there has been some great and sudden change in our coinage during that time. We all know that this business depression began in 1893, and that during 1889, '90, '91 and '92, the world was prosperous. We know equally well that in 1893, '94 and '95, we have lacked prosperity.

With this sharp change in the condition of the country between the two periods, let us test the value of the two explanations that are offered. First, is it lack of coinage? The total coinage each year for six years past, of gold, silver and minor coins, is as follows:

Period of Coinage	Admiralty	Period of Coinage	Admiralty
1890.....\$1,024,888.84	1893.....\$6,034,749.00		
1891.....\$8,033,303.60	1894.....\$8,184,688.17		
1892.....\$4,389,780.92	1895.....\$6,196,781.31		
	\$187,497,960.36		\$293,516,719.08

[These figures are from Treasury Circular 123, page 51.]

Does this look as though we were suffering from lack of coinage? During the past three years—three years of hard times—our Mints have turned out \$55,000,000 more than during the three prosperous years that preceded. The coinage of the Mints in the first nine months of this present year amounts to \$47,861,126. In 1894 we added more gold and silver to our stock of money than in any year in the last thirteen, and yet 1894 was a year of hard times.

Lack of coinage, then, fails to explain the present situation, because in the face of a largely increased coinage times have grown harder and harder. Let us examine their other theory, that the trouble comes from failure of the money to circulate. It is not practicable to show how much money is laid away by private individuals, in banks, safe deposit vaults, or elsewhere, because of either lack of investment or fear of losses in financial convulsions. The amount however which lies idle in the United States Treasury is a fair barometer to indicate the feeling among conservative owners of money.

We have had on an average \$33,000,000 more lying idle each year in the Treasury during our hard times than during our prosperous years. Nearly two-thirds of our annual coinage of each year, then, lies idle in the Treasury since 1893.

It is not lack of coinage, but lack of circulation that troubles us. What are we going to do about it? Mr. Bryan says more coinage; but if we are already coining double what we can get to circulate, how will it benefit us to simply build new vaults to store away what we coin? The Government can't give money away, and if there is no business enough to draw it out of the Treasury, no matter how much we coin, it will do us no good. Mr. McKinley says restore business confidence by removing the fear of a depreciated currency, then restore protective duties so that our manufacturers can employ their capital in making the goods we now send our money abroad to buy, and we will not only bring out the money hoarded now by timid holders, but reduce the idle money in the United States Treasury and in bank and safe deposit vaults. When that capital can again be safely invested in manufacturing enterprises, it will circulate rapidly, and in the prosperity which always follows, all will have a share.

Which plan do you prefer?

For a full assortment of Lime Fruit Tablets call at Ray's Drugstore next door to Postoffice. Telephone number 91.

Hamilton James, a well-known citizen of Vancovue and a very prominent man in the cause of silver, died suddenly yesterday morning of heart trouble.

On account of the speaking in this city (yesterday night), the Limehouse McKinley Club will meet tonight at the Limehouse Schoolhouse. Mr. Milton Johnson will be present and deliver an address.

Taylor Brothers at Washington are selling 22 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00 and 6 pounds Arubicke coffee for \$1.00.

A week ago the Illinois Republican State Committee felt sure of carrying the state and the Populist State Committee expressed themselves as equally sure; now the Republicans claim the state by at least 170,000 plurality, while the best claim advanced by the Populists is that Bryan will carry the state by from \$100,000 to \$30,000.

Taylor Brothers at Washington are selling 22 pounds granulated sugar for \$1.00 and 6 pounds Arubicke coffee for \$1.00.

Regular meeting tonight at Hall on Sutton at 7:30. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will be transacted. R. H. WALLACE, R.

Building Association Receipts. The receipts of the several Building Associations of this city Saturday night were as follows:

Manufacturers.....\$ 244.00
Advertisers.....\$ 284.00
People's.....\$ 200.00
Total.....\$ 628.00

WHY BUSINESS IS BAD.



The mere prospect of a silver standard is driving capital away from us and is making times hard. If we wish investors, manufacturers, traders, etc., to risk their capital in our country, we must chain up our free silver and reproduction dogs. Of course, if we wish to alienate ourselves from the rest of the commercial world, we will let loose these natural enemies of capital and progress, and the deed is done.

BOIES AND HIS HIRED MAN.

The Laborer Showed Himself to Be Worth His Wages in Good Money.

Hired Man—I heard that in your Del Monte speech you said wages are so low that you have either got to get more for your oats or else cut my wages.

Hired Man—You are right.

Hired Man—Well, which are you going to do?

Hired Man—I am going to get more for my oats.

Hired Man—How?

Hired Man—I am lessening the purchasing power of money. Free coinage will give us a dollar which will only buy ten cents worth of oats, ten cents worth of coal, and that will be as much as getting 30 cents for my oats.

Hired Man—Well, what are you going to do about my wages?

Hired Man—I'll pay you now, \$20 a month.

Hired Man—I am going to pay me in these new dollars?

Hired Man—Certainly; the same kind of dollars that I get for my oats.

Hired Man—These dollars that can't buy only half as much of anything as the old dollars?

Hired Man—Yes; the same sort of dollars.

Hired Man—Then, as I understand it, you propose to get twice as much for your oats and pay me only half what I'm getting now.

Hired Man—But this \$20 won't buy only half as much stuff as now, you say, for the purchasing power is to be lessened one-half; with my \$20 I can only get \$10 worth of oats. Your scheme would bring you twice the money for your oats and bring it only half as much for my work. Is this fair, or what?

Hired Man—Well, every man has to look out for himself.

Hired Man—So I see, and I think I'll look out for myself and vote for an honest dollar for an honest day's work.

—Council Bluffs (Ia.) Nonpareil.

Where Are the Benefits?

If 50-cent silver dollars should double the price of farm products, it is quite possible that the farmer consumes more than the rest of the products which the farmer consumes would double in the same way. In that case it is not easy to see how the farmer would gain anything by the free coinage of silver.

The silverites are fond of talking about poor citizens.

Under the free coinage of both gold and silver the United States had a per capita circulation in 1890 of \$4,099, in 1893 of \$8,400, in 1892 of \$14,625, in 1878 of \$18,129. In 1894 we had a per capita of \$24,886; in 1896 we have one of \$24,110.

The silverite circulation of the world is about \$6,000,000.

The per capita of the gold standard countries is \$18.

The gold standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$6,400.

The silver standard countries have a per capita of silver of \$2,800, the rest of their small circulation being mainly depreciated paper.

The gold standard countries, with less than one-third of the world's population, have very nearly two-thirds of the world's currency circulation.

And yet Mr. Bryan would take the United States from the gold standard and place it upon the silver standard.—Philadelphia Record.

British silver.

Edward Boies, the railroads attorney to a fact apparently overlooked by Mr. Bryan in his denunciation of "British gold"—that British owners now hold a large part of the silver stocks of this country and nearly all the productive silver mines of the world elsewhere.

Mr. Atkinson gives the report of one British mining company which holds its shareholders in the past eight years over \$40,000,000 profits on a capital of less than \$20,000,000, in spite of the prevailing low price of silver. Such a company could afford to pay handsome dividends, and yet it does not do so. But of course there are no contributions of "British silver" to this campaign.—Philadelphia Times.

Wages Go Up Steeply.

Every cheap money experiment ever tried in this or any other country has demonstrated that, while prices respond quickly to changes in the value of money, wages do not respond so quickly. Hence, though wages appear to rise when currency is depreciating, they are really falling. The difference in rapidity with which wages and prices respond to changes in the value of money is well illustrated by prices going up in elevators, while wages go up in the same elevators.

It is a fact that wages always lag and never gain by being paid in a depreciated or depreciating currency.

—Philadelphia Register.

Bryan's "Bimetallic."

Mr. Bryan still calls himself a "bimetallic," though he has never even attempted to answer the question: "In the history of this country has there ever been a time when the two metals, gold and silver, have been in circulation at the same time?"

There never was such a time. Free and unlimited coinage at sixteen to one has never been in circulation at any time.

Mr. Bryan is a silver monetarist in fact, whatever he may think himself to be in theory.

BIG FIRE.

Huge Grain Elevator, With Contents, Burned at Chicago.

Over a Million and a Quarter Bushels of Grain Destroyed.

The Loss Will Amount to Over a Million Dollars—Some Small Buildings Were Destroyed. The Greatest Fire At One Time in Danger.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Fire broke out at noon yesterday in a large grain elevator of the Chicago and Pacific Co. at Cherry street and the north branch of the Chicago river. The flames soon got beyond control of the fire department, and spread to the adjacent buildings. One hundred bushels of grain were destroyed, and there was great danger that the lumber yards in the vicinity would also be destroyed. The Heile & Curtis Mating Co.'s building, located just across the river from the burning elevator, where the fire was extinguished after hard fighting.

The fire started in the engine-room of the first elevator and within 15 minutes the building was a mass of flames. Several elevators in the same section were turned in, but all efforts to save the elevators were unavailing and the department turned its attention to protecting adjoining property.

At 5 o'clock the property loss was estimated to have reached over a million dollars and the fire was still being fought.

The elevator "A" was a private warehouse with 600,000 bushel capacity. The other, "Pacific B" with 1,000,000 bushels, was partially destroyed. The house and holds over 900,000 bushels of wheat and some corn and oats. The locality is as dangerous as could be selected for a big fire. The two Pacific elevators "A" and "B" were filled with wheat, and of themselves would furnish material for a goodly conflagration.

Directly to the north is the Armour elevator, the largest in the world, now stocked up to the roof with grain. To the northwest is the immense masting-house of Heile & Curtis, while within gunshot lie the coal shed and dock of the Crescent Coal Co., stocked with thousands of bushels of coal. Lumber yards in the immediate vicinity offer further material for the spread of the blaze, in addition to which there are a number of frame outbuildings scattered about.

At 10 a.m. in the fire spread to several small frame buildings owned by the Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul railway, which were destroyed. When the walls of elevators "B" fell in the roof of the building was torn down and blown outward. Two firemen were working directly under it and were ordered back just in time to escape the burning roof, which fell within a few feet of them.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Trial Trip Proves That the New United States Battleship Has No Superior.

WALTON, Oct. 27.—The United States battleship Massachusetts, which returned from her final trial trip, has no superior in the world. Her performances on trial has exceeded that of the Indians. The report of the inspection board, Capt. Dewey is chairman, and which ran her for 48 hours at sea last week, reached the navy department Monday. On October 12 she ran 13 knots by the log for two hours, her engine being at full power, and in the revolutions, developing 5,044 horse power. During the succeeding 48 hours, all guns were fired on the level and at maximum elevation with service charges, the structure of the ship and gun mountings showing ample strength and freedom from any injury or strain.

The board found that upon the trial no weakness appeared in the hull, machinery, fittings or equipment due to defective workmanship or materials.

PACKING DEPARTMENT.

Of the Arms Powder Co. Blown Up—Two Men Killed and Others Reported Injured.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 27.—At three o'clock Monday evening the packing department of the Arms Powder Co., located 13 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, was totally destroyed and the two packed named S. C. and W. C. Johnson, the only occupants of the building at the time, were blown to atoms. Five hundred or more pounds of dynamite, which was being prepared for shipment, was in some danger of exploding. It was reported that several other employees were seriously injured, but as yet the rumor lacks confirmation.

This is the second disastrous explosion at this works within two years.

More Gold Bought Over.

New York, Oct. 27.—The American Gold Corporation, which arrived from Europe, brought gold to the amount of \$1,793,000, bringing the aggregate importations to date up to \$55,188,593.

The steamer Etruria also brought \$66,000,000 to date, and her arrival at this port to date \$44,181,593.

Died From Injuries.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 27.—Wm. Stephens, a pioneer lawyer of Kansas, died here Monday morning of injuries received during a carnival week when he was hit by a horse. He was 50 years old, was born at Canton, O., and came to Kansas in 1859, for the purpose of defending the free soldiers.

Prominent Kansas Physician Dead.

New York, Oct. 27.—Dr. George W. Martin, one of the most prominent physicians in the city, at his home here Monday, aged 68. He was a member of the board of medical examiners for the United States pension office in President Cleveland's first administration and had the position of medical examiner for the vice presidency.

Over 1,000 Guests at the Ball.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Senator Butler, at noon Monday stated that he had heard nothing from Mr. Watson's letter of acceptance of the popular nomination for the vice presidency.

FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Several Expeditions in Which the Spanish Claim the Insurgents' Loss Was Heavy.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Col. Segura has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained. On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast. On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it. A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit. The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this. The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

PICTORIAL KILLED.

A Half Fight in Mexico, With Fatal Results.

NOGALES, Ariz., Oct. 27.—A half fight with fatal results occurred at Nogales, Sonora, Mexico, and for a short time caused a panic in the audience. One of the half became much enraged than the other, and there was a hand-to-hand combat, raged about the arena, going everything within its reach. A horse was disengaged, a picador, Jos. Anguila, in an attempt to rescue the animal, was gored by a wild animal, was caught on one of its long horns which pierced him like a sword. He was tossed and fell to the ground, bleeding and mangled, where the bunching held him between the legs. He was gored again, and died a few minutes later. Intense excitement reigned in the audience and at one time it was on the verge of a panic but was quieted by the killing of the bull.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE

The Legion Terrors of the Armenian Patriarch in the Streets of Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 27.—An Englishman, who had been on trial for a week, was selected as lesson-tutor of the Armenian patriarch, Matthew Izmidjian, was driving through the streets of the city Monday, when he was attacked by four men who attempted to stab him.

The Englishman, Mr. Iliairelloco, seized the would-be assassins and turned them over to the police. An examination elicited the fact that one of the prisoners was an Armenian.

Failed on the Ballot.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Oct. 27.—The state supreme court, sitting on banc, decided Monday that the silver party's state ticket could not be printed on the official ballot. The ticket was to be voted on Monday night and the alleged inhumanities practiced upon Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert Whitehead and their associates recently released from British dungeons, were repeated in forcible speeches and resolutions.

FOR THE ARMENIAN.

The Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Vigorous condemnation of England's treatment of Irish political prisoners was expressed by a speaker in a meeting in the city Monday night and the alleged inhumanities practiced upon Dr. Thomas Gallagher, Albert Whitehead and their associates recently released from British dungeons, were repeated in forcible speeches and resolutions.

FOR THE ARMENIAN.

The Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 27.—Secretaries of the National, International and State central committees, and the other organizations of the Armenian diaspora, have called a meeting for Saturday evening, Oct. 29, at the Auditorium. The national democats are preparing to make it the greatest political demonstration ever held in this city.

THE VENEZUELAN BRIEF.

WALTON, Oct. 27.—The Venezuelan commissioners came again on Wednesday, when Prof. Burr, who is expected to arrive in New York Tuesday, will present his preliminary report on his researches in the fields of the Indians, which he understood to be the main point of the boundary controversy. The final installment of the Venezuelan brief is also expected at this meeting. The commission has not yet commenced to formulate its report.

WALTON, Oct. 27.—Carnege Hall was filled Monday night by 4,000 persons who attended the welcome meeting to the Armenian refugees, held under the auspices of the Armenian Temperance union, the Armenian Relief association and the Salvation army. Capt. Booth Tucker presided in the absence of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage.

At Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Oct. 27.—The British Steamship Founders.

COTONIA, Ceylon, Oct. 27.—The British Steamship Taft, Capt. Lemer, from Mauritius, for London, bound for Ceylon on October 24, with 100 crew and passengers, all natives of India, were drowned. The remainder of the passengers and crew have arrived here.

Li Hsing Chang Reprimanded.

Peking, Oct. 27.—Li Hsing Chang has been reprimanded for having entered the summer palace for the purpose of paying a visit to the dowager empress without observing formalities usual upon such an occasion.

Sergey Herbert goes to Alabama.

ATLANTA, Oct. 27.—Secretary Herbert will leave Washington Tuesday night to make three speeches in the Alabama congressional districts he recently represented. He will urge Palmer's election.

Over 1,000 Guests at the Ball.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The treasury gold reserve at the close of business Monday stood at \$119,500,000. The day's withdrawals at New York were \$60,700.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Annual Report Issued by the Marine Hospital Service.

Danger of Importing Yellow Fever Through a New Agency.

CUBA ESTABLISHED. Hospitals in Cuba—Wardens—This Measures Will Protect Those Buildings and Much Larger May Be Stored in Them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorrosa, province of Pinar del Rio, and that in the fighting 100 rebels, loving four of the insurgents were killed. The Spanish by this victory gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build fortifications to defend their position.

While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

On October 24, Col. Segura left the main body of his command and with a small force of 100 men started to march to the coast.

On his way back he learned that the Seomore battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in it.

A series of bloody battles occurred during the two days of the pursuit.

The rebels left 60 on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this.

The troops lost 100, including 100 prisoners, 100 wounded, and 100 wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 27.—The public health service, in which the Spanish have a large interest, has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at

